

Newport Mercury.

ESTABLISHED, JUNE 12, 1758.

Volume 101.

Childrens Corner.

TWINS AT THE WEST.

(No. 4.)
d new, brother Fred," said Mr. Edward
"I propose to take a drive with you and
see if you are not charmed with a
Forest City." "I have never seen it twice as
well as in New York. "Not quite," re-
sponded. "You remember that Broadway
feet in the air. The street is wide,
and the trees wide. "You are not
street the widest in Cleveland?" enquired
"I have never seen a wider in any
sped Mr. Dale. "And you will find, if
avel in the West, that you have every-
ing grand scale. The public square in this
City contains ten acres. The early settler
region had an ample supply of land. And
in the far West, a man might buy a large
a sum of money that would not be
nt to purchase the house he had lot in a
particular of New York." "I have
a great desire to travel through this
main of the west," said his brother. "One
from maps but a faint idea of the size of
mountains, valleys, lakes and rivers. And I
at some future time, it may be, my pow-
to. But for the present my business does
flow me to be long absent from the city of
York."

We have already taken a bird's-eye view of
lands we will not stop to hear the twins ex-
their delight at the charming prospect—
will not be room in these short sketches to
on but few of the many objects of interest
by our party during their journey to the
n City. They are written to allow you to
books of travels and history of the early set-
ent of different parts of our country.

children are often inclined to continue their
to work, finding time to have an
that many happy books can afford them amus-
—How mistaken they are. Let us see if we
not find some of the most thrilling scenes in the
of those who made a home in the dense
the great West, amid wild beasts and sav-
men. In our broad western valleys, and on
banks of those mighty rivers lived and died
heroes—men, women and children, who had
to defend themselves for the good of others,
call you true sons of the soil, who, bearing
hearts, were always ready to stand by each
other when overwhelmed by trial and sorrow.

as provided with these sketches, you will
true stories of some of these early settlers
men of prayer—God's chosen ones, who
the Bread of Life with them to those West-
wilds. See how they prayed in faith when
gears threatened, and how often their Heavenly
he preserved them when exposed to the greatest
perils.

twins had heard from their uncle Frederick a
ry of one such hero, among the early settlers of
western. He was a boy but twelve years of
age.

And yet the whole colony was at one time
pend on him for the necessities of life. It
be given next week, and this sketch of Seth
one will show you the truth of a remark you
en from your parents, that facts are far
ge strange than fiction.

—

USES OF THE BUFFALO.

THE great variety of uses to which the Indians

the Buffalo is almost incredible. Every

part of its flesh is converted into food, in
age or青年, and the animal are
one of the blankets—the skins when tanned,
need to cover their lodges and beds. Un-
tanned, they are used for canoes, saddles, bridles,
es, and thongs. Their horns are shaped into
spikes—horns used for dressing
skins—horns for saddle tresses and war clubs—
their sinews are used for strings and bows to their
saws—for thread to string their bows and sew
their dresses. The feet are bound with leather
for the gaiters, and for fastening their arrow
heads and other weapons. The hair from the
head and shoulders, which is long, is twisted and
braided into bairns, and the tail is used for a fly
brush. In this way the Indians convert this
useful animal into an article of luxury as well as

use.

But while speaking of spikes, we must not forget

to mention cinnamon. The bark of a tree on the

island of Ceylon furnishes us with this spice.—

The cinnamon tree bears a fruit which, when

tanned and squeezed hard, affords a greenish

sort of wax which is made into tapers. The

outer bark is coarse. The spice we use is made

from the inner bark of the cinnamon tree.

—

Thomas, open that door," said the teacher, as

a loud pounding was heard in the entry.

Thomas did so, and ushered in three ragged

specimens of humanity as could be found.

"Well, my little man, what's your name?"

asked the teacher. "My name," he replied, "is

Dan."

"You know, Daniel," said he, raising up his

eyebrows. "My name is Sam."

"Sam, you mean," said he, smiling.

Turning to the youngest he was about to put

the same question, but before the words could

escape from his mouth, with a grin of triumph the

youngster exclaimed, "Samuel!"

—

Poetry.

ABIDE WITH ME.

BY LYLY.

Abide with me; fast falls the eventide:

The darkness thickens. Lord, with me abide:

When other helpers fail, and comforts flee,

Help of the helpless, oh! abide with me.

Swift to its close ebbs out life's little day:

Earth's gray dust, its glories pass away:

Change and decay in all around I see—

O Thou who changest not, abide with me.

Not a brief glance I crave, a passing word;

But as Thou dwellest with thy disciple, Lord—

Familiar, condescending, patient, free;

Come not to sojourn, but abide with me.

Come not in terror, as the King of Kings,

But kind and good, with healing in thy wings—

Tears for all woes, a heart for every plea;

Come, friend of sinners, thus abide with me.

Thou on my head in early youth didst smile;

And though rebellious and perverse meadow,

Thou has not left me, oh! as I left Thee;

On to the close, O Lord! abide with me.

—

From the German of Ruckert.

A WINTER DAY.

BY REV. CHARLES T. BROOKS.

Saints beauty, winter day!

Heaven's pure beams alone are living,

And no earth-born passion may

(Front-bounding) sign of life be giving,

Glorious sun! a smile like this

Wings my soul for high aspiring,

Not a wanton's wily kiss,

All my veins to upward rising.

This chaste snow that sheets the expanse,

Hides no serpent of delusion;

In this tranquil, heaven-bliss glance

Lurks no stormy-need of confusion.

That I, breathing summer-glow,

Ever lay, in bliss Elysian,

Drunk with fragrance—seemeth now

Like a sun remembered vision.

Ah! 'tis rapture at the height

Thus to stand by earth unhidden,

Heavenly Beauty, in thy light,

Cold and brilliant, pure and golden.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1859.

THE OLD WIFE'S KISS.

PHENICIANS AND CAETHAGINIANS.

THE PHENICIANS were the first, among ancient

nations, to construct vessels, and make voyages

to foreign countries. Their own land was very

poor, and as they lived in the neighborhood of

several good seaports, their natural genius for

traffic urged them to seek supplies from abroad.

They traded to Arabia, India, Persia, Greece,

Africa, and even to the islands of the Mediterranean and

Syria. Tyre was the capital of Phenicia, and Sidon,

another city, was more ancient than Tyre. You

often read of these cities in the Bible. It is sup-

posed that Sidon was built soon after the flood

by the eldest son of Noah. Tyre, situated about

25 miles south of Sidon, was built 1202 years be-

fore Christ, by a colony from that city. Along

the shores of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic,

the Phenicians planted immense colonies,

and often among them the art of writing was

developed.

Some of our young readers have commenced

studying the language of the ancient Romans.

Although it is a dead language, or one that is not

spoken by any nation now living, it is a very deli-

ghtful study. You will find, if you live to grow

up, that every hour you devote in your

childhood to the study of Latin is an hour well

spent. It serves to strengthen your mind, and

prepares you to learn a knowledge of

other languages with great facility.

YOUTH AND BEAUTY.

THE PHENICIANS were the first, among ancient

nations, to construct vessels, and make voyages

to foreign countries. Their own land was very

poor, and as they lived in the neighborhood of

several good seaports, their natural genius for

traffic urged them to seek supplies from abroad.

They traded to Arabia, India, Persia, Greece,

Africa, and even to the islands of the Mediterranean and

Syria. Tyre was the capital of Phenicia, and Sidon,

another city, was more ancient than Tyre. You

often read of these cities in the Bible. It is sup-

posed that Sidon was built soon after the flood

by the eldest son of Noah. Tyre, situated about

25 miles south of Sidon, was built 1202 years be-

fore Christ, by a colony from that city. Along

the shores of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic,

the Phenicians planted immense colonies,

and often among them the art of writing was

developed.

YOUTH AND BEAUTY.

THE PHENICIANS were the first, among ancient

nations, to construct vessels, and make voyages

to foreign countries. Their own land was very

poor, and as they lived in the neighborhood of

several good seaports, their natural genius for

traffic urged them to seek supplies from abroad.

They traded to Arabia, India, Persia, Greece,

Africa, and even to the islands of the Mediterranean and

Syria. Tyre was the capital of Phenicia, and Sidon,

another city, was more ancient than Tyre. You

often read of these cities in the Bible. It is sup-

posed that Sidon was built soon after the flood

by the eldest son of Noah. Tyre, situated about

25 miles south of Sidon, was built 1202 years be-

fore Christ, by a colony from that city. Along

the shores of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic,

the Phenicians planted immense colonies,

and

The Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, 1859.

A SHORT TIME since an attack was made by some writer in a New York paper, upon the U. S. Coast Survey, in regard to its cost, general management, &c., which has been the means of bringing the whole plan of its operations before the public, showing the magnitude as well as the usefulness of this department, and the comparatively small expenditures for its successful undertakings, as compared with other governments.

When we consider the great extent of coast, both on the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the United States, it must be at once conceded that the coast survey is a work of time and great labor, requiring in its various departments competent management, scientific skill, and, in fact, a thorough and systematic organization throughout. When the great extent and value of our commerce, both foreign and coastwise, is taken into view, the numberless harbors, bays, and shoals of which it is necessary to have accurate surveys, in order to facilitate the operation of that commerce, it will at a glance be seen that the expense must be very considerable, and that the subject must be considered to be understood, consequently few are sufficiently acquainted with the matter to judge thereof, and it is only by comparing the amount of work done and the cost in other countries, that we are enabled to decide whether the writer is at fault or not.

As early as 1832 MR. HESSLER was Superintendent of the Coast Survey, but little progress was made under his plan of operations, and in 1844 Professor BACHE succeeded to the Superintendence. He at once commenced a new system, and as fast as provisions were made to carry out his plans, just in proportion was the results visible. It is now about fourteen years since he took charge, and in that time 40,000 square miles have been reconnoitered; eight primary and forty-one secondary base lines have been measured; 30,000 square miles of triangulation have been executed; 15,000 of shore line surveyed by the plane table; the positions of 3000 points determined; 3,500,000 soundings made, and 1400 manuscript maps executed.—Over 3000 volumes have been filled already with the records of the different kinds of observations and computations which, as they are known to be correct, will remain for years to come, to point out the dangerous rocks, reefs and shoals, as well as the new channels and development of the laws of the tides and currents along our coast.

There are at present thirty-six surveying parties employed either on the land or afloat, their observations extending along the coast of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, California, Oregon and Washington Territory.

Of late years the annual expenditure of this branch of Government has been about \$300,000, and the whole expense from its commencement to the present time, is about \$4,500,000, and it is estimated that in twelve years more the survey will be completed.

So much in regard to our coast survey, and now let us see how it will compare with those of other nations.

England has expended \$10,000,000 since 1830 on her hydrography alone, while the land work and hydrography together have cost \$22,000,000 up to the present time, and \$8,000,000 more will be required for its completion. Over 3000 men are employed on their land work alone, while our land work only employs as many hundreds.

Austria has expended \$8,500,000 from the time her survey commenced, seventeen years ago, and an increase of the labors and expenditures is contemplated.

France has expended \$4,300,000 on her hydrography surveys alone since 1834, and no estimate can be made of the expense of her trigonometrical survey, she having been engaged upon it over one hundred years.

The coast of England is 4400 miles; that of France 600 miles, and the United States nearly three times the length of both those countries. From nine to twelve cents per square acre is the cost of surveying in England, France, Germany and Russia, while the land work of the United States is only one-fifth of this amount.

Thus it will be seen that the expense to other countries is much larger than our own, while all acknowledge its execution as being surpassed by none in the world.

In 1854 the losses from shipwreck on our coast amounted to twenty-five million dollars, while in 1857, with an increased commerce, they amounted to but twenty millions. In 1844 the value of our foreign imports was one hundred and eight million dollars, and up to 1854 they had increased to three hundred and four millions. Thus it appears reasonable to infer, that an increased knowledge of the coast and bays, as well as the influence and effects of the Gulf Stream on the Southern coast and Florida, together with an intimate knowledge of the numerous sand bars and shoals, and also of the almost innumerable rocks and reefs of the Northern coast, Nantucket and George's, has tended to a comparative decrease of the amount of losses in later years.

This anonymous attack was evidently intended more to injure the reputation of Professor BACHE than the institution, but the writer has mistook his object, for the whole world acknowledges the Professor's worth and ability to fill the position he now occupies, and no words of the detractor will tend to lower him in the estimation of the public.

CONDITION OF THE NEGRO.—In twenty-four of the thirty-two States, negroes are allowed no political privileges whatever that place them on an equality with the white race. Eleven of these twenty-four States are free. New York practically excludes them by a freehold qualification and a long residence before voting. Two more States—Maine and Rhode Island—exclude them by requiring all voters to be citizens of the United States. Massachusetts and New Hampshire are the only two States that make no distinction of color or race and there they are not allowed to serve in the militia.

The above is going the rounds unbroken.—There is no distinction of color at the ballot box in this State, as affirmed above, but every colored man born in the United States, residing in this State, and who has qualified himself as every white man is expected to do, has the privilege of voting—that privilege the colored population generally exercise, and they are all found to be remarkably conservative.

MR. MORPHY has beaten Mr. ANDERSEN in the game of chess and every foreigner of note has now, with the exception of Der Laja, fallen an easy prey to the youthful conqueror. The London News is disposed to consider MORPHY the finest player to whom the world has yet given birth.

THE Senate Naval Committee have agreed to report a bill giving officers who were furloughed or reserved by the Naval Board and whose positions have been changed by the President, the difference of pay between the former and the last position.

THERE are but two hundred Revolutionary soldiers now living, eighteen having died last year.

GAS is now an article which is used by a large number of our citizens, and as we are sometimes surprised at the amount of our monthly bill, it is necessary we should know something of its nature to be enabled to economize in its consumption and be better satisfied with our disbursements.

Illuminating gas is a compound of hydrogen and carbon. The hydrogen alone, although highly inflammable, would give no light; thus the gas owes its luminating powers to the carbon. The hydrogen, when ignited, heat to an incandescent state the small particles of carbon with it. These particles of carbon in passing through the flame, form so many centres for the radiation of light—when the carbon reaches the top of the flame it combines with the atmosphere and passes off in the form of carbonic acid gas. If the carbon be in excess, a portion of it will pass off in smoke.

It is necessary to maintain at the works a higher pressure than the many consumers require, hence the very great necessity that each consumer should be careful to see that there is no greater pressure on their individual burners than is necessary to afford the required amount of gas. The pressure on gas pipes increases 1-10 inch in every 12 feet of altitude, and decreases in like ratio with the same number of feet of depression, so if there be 6-10 inch pressure in the cellar of a house, there will be 10-10 pressure on a burner 45 feet above.

There are a variety of burners, each claiming some peculiar merit. The fish-tail has a flat top with two apertures at the centre, close to each other, the channels of which are inclined inward, so that both the currents of gas cross each other at the base, forming a flat flame. This burner is especially adapted to burning gas at a low pressure. The boat-wing burner usually has a round top with a narrow slit extending across the top, which also forms a flat flame. This burner is suitable for a high pressure. The light from this burner may be increased from 25 to 30 per cent by placing a hood, precisely like the burner in form, with a slit wider than the burner, over it. The increased quantity of light is produced by diminishing the velocity of the gas before it ignites, which, however, inclines the burner to smoke a little. All burners afford the maximum quantity of light, when adjusted at the point where the velocity of the gas before it ignites, the light would smoke.

If we would have small gas hills, particular care should be used always to keep the light reduced when not in use, as a small fraction of gas close to you, gives light equal to a common lamp and is better than a large one near the ceiling, and less expensive.

In experimenting it has been found that with a small fish tail burning 5-12 feet per hour, gives the light of 9-10 lbs. candles, while with a larger burner the same consumption per hour gave light equal to 16-12 lbs. candles, and with a still larger burner, with a less consumption, 5-6 feet per hour gave a light equal to 23-3-4 lbs. candles. This demonstrates conclusively that the larger the burner used, the greater the quantity of light produced in proportion to the gas consumed, provided proper attention is given to the amount of pressure.

Illuminating gas, when mixed with atmospheric air, is of a very explosive nature, and will explode with the force of gunpowder when ignited. Different proportions from one part of gas to eight parts of air, to equal proportions of each form the explosive mixture. Therefore great caution should be taken not to allow a light to be used when there is a strong smell of gas in the room, but at once open the windows that it may escape.

The gas meter, whose correctness we are so prone to doubt, has generally three dials enclosed with glass, each dial having one hand moved by machinery. The hands cannot be moved backwards or forwards except by passing the gaseous fluid through the drum of the meter, and then only in a forward direction. The dial on the right indicates hundreds of feet. When the hand on this dial has completed its circuit, making one thousand feet, the hand on the middle dial moves one figure, and indicates one thousand feet, and so with the other, when the hand on the middle dial has performed its round, thousand feet of gas has passed, and the dial on the left hand moves one figure, and so registering up to one hundred thousand feet, when it begins anew at 0. All this movement is beyond the control of the consumer or the gas company, hence there can only be a mistake in reading off the meter, and much as this instrument is abused it is a faithful servant, of the condition which exists there. Were incomes taxed in the United States, they would be found to be much more evenly distributed, and few or none would reach the highest points named in the English schedule.

We cannot let the present opportunity pass, without noticing the change which has taken place in the long established firm of NEWTON BROTHERS. Gen. EDWARD F. NEWTON, retires from the firm, with we trust, enough of this world's goods to carry him through his remaining years, many of which, we hope, he may be spared to enjoy. The new firm is WILLIAM NEWTON & CO., Mr. THOMAS P. NEWTON having just completed his majority is admitted a partner, and as years roll on we feel confident he will be found to possess those qualifications which have caused the late firm to be so generally respected.

The gas meter, whose correctness we are so prone to doubt, has generally three dials enclosed with glass, each dial having one hand moved by machinery. The hands cannot be moved backwards or forwards except by passing the gaseous fluid through the drum of the meter, and then only in a forward direction. The dial on the right indicates hundreds of feet. When the hand on this dial has completed its circuit, making one thousand feet, the hand on the middle dial moves one figure, and indicates one thousand feet, and so with the other, when the hand on the middle dial has performed its round, thousand feet of gas has passed, and the dial on the left hand moves one figure, and so registering up to one hundred thousand feet, when it begins anew at 0. All this movement is beyond the control of the consumer or the gas company, hence there can only be a mistake in reading off the meter, and much as this instrument is abused it is a faithful servant, of the condition which exists there. Were incomes taxed in the United States, they would be found to be much more evenly distributed, and few or none would reach the highest points named in the English schedule.

We cannot let the present opportunity pass, without noticing the change which has taken place in the long established firm of NEWTON BROTHERS. Gen. EDWARD F. NEWTON, retires from the firm, with we trust, enough of this world's goods to carry him through his remaining years, many of which, we hope, he may be spared to enjoy. The new firm is WILLIAM NEWTON & CO., Mr. THOMAS P. NEWTON having just completed his majority is admitted a partner, and as years roll on we feel confident he will be found to possess those qualifications which have caused the late firm to be so generally respected.

The gas meter, whose correctness we are so prone to doubt, has generally three dials enclosed with glass, each dial having one hand moved by machinery. The hands cannot be moved backwards or forwards except by passing the gaseous fluid through the drum of the meter, and then only in a forward direction. The dial on the right indicates hundreds of feet. When the hand on this dial has completed its circuit, making one thousand feet, the hand on the middle dial moves one figure, and indicates one thousand feet, and so with the other, when the hand on the middle dial has performed its round, thousand feet of gas has passed, and the dial on the left hand moves one figure, and so registering up to one hundred thousand feet, when it begins anew at 0. All this movement is beyond the control of the consumer or the gas company, hence there can only be a mistake in reading off the meter, and much as this instrument is abused it is a faithful servant, of the condition which exists there. Were incomes taxed in the United States, they would be found to be much more evenly distributed, and few or none would reach the highest points named in the English schedule.

We cannot let the present opportunity pass, without noticing the change which has taken place in the long established firm of NEWTON BROTHERS. Gen. EDWARD F. NEWTON, retires from the firm, with we trust, enough of this world's goods to carry him through his remaining years, many of which, we hope, he may be spared to enjoy. The new firm is WILLIAM NEWTON & CO., Mr. THOMAS P. NEWTON having just completed his majority is admitted a partner, and as years roll on we feel confident he will be found to possess those qualifications which have caused the late firm to be so generally respected.

The gas meter, whose correctness we are so prone to doubt, has generally three dials enclosed with glass, each dial having one hand moved by machinery. The hands cannot be moved backwards or forwards except by passing the gaseous fluid through the drum of the meter, and then only in a forward direction. The dial on the right indicates hundreds of feet. When the hand on this dial has completed its circuit, making one thousand feet, the hand on the middle dial moves one figure, and indicates one thousand feet, and so with the other, when the hand on the middle dial has performed its round, thousand feet of gas has passed, and the dial on the left hand moves one figure, and so registering up to one hundred thousand feet, when it begins anew at 0. All this movement is beyond the control of the consumer or the gas company, hence there can only be a mistake in reading off the meter, and much as this instrument is abused it is a faithful servant, of the condition which exists there. Were incomes taxed in the United States, they would be found to be much more evenly distributed, and few or none would reach the highest points named in the English schedule.

We cannot let the present opportunity pass, without noticing the change which has taken place in the long established firm of NEWTON BROTHERS. Gen. EDWARD F. NEWTON, retires from the firm, with we trust, enough of this world's goods to carry him through his remaining years, many of which, we hope, he may be spared to enjoy. The new firm is WILLIAM NEWTON & CO., Mr. THOMAS P. NEWTON having just completed his majority is admitted a partner, and as years roll on we feel confident he will be found to possess those qualifications which have caused the late firm to be so generally respected.

The gas meter, whose correctness we are so prone to doubt, has generally three dials enclosed with glass, each dial having one hand moved by machinery. The hands cannot be moved backwards or forwards except by passing the gaseous fluid through the drum of the meter, and then only in a forward direction. The dial on the right indicates hundreds of feet. When the hand on this dial has completed its circuit, making one thousand feet, the hand on the middle dial moves one figure, and indicates one thousand feet, and so with the other, when the hand on the middle dial has performed its round, thousand feet of gas has passed, and the dial on the left hand moves one figure, and so registering up to one hundred thousand feet, when it begins anew at 0. All this movement is beyond the control of the consumer or the gas company, hence there can only be a mistake in reading off the meter, and much as this instrument is abused it is a faithful servant, of the condition which exists there. Were incomes taxed in the United States, they would be found to be much more evenly distributed, and few or none would reach the highest points named in the English schedule.

We cannot let the present opportunity pass, without noticing the change which has taken place in the long established firm of NEWTON BROTHERS. Gen. EDWARD F. NEWTON, retires from the firm, with we trust, enough of this world's goods to carry him through his remaining years, many of which, we hope, he may be spared to enjoy. The new firm is WILLIAM NEWTON & CO., Mr. THOMAS P. NEWTON having just completed his majority is admitted a partner, and as years roll on we feel confident he will be found to possess those qualifications which have caused the late firm to be so generally respected.

The gas meter, whose correctness we are so prone to doubt, has generally three dials enclosed with glass, each dial having one hand moved by machinery. The hands cannot be moved backwards or forwards except by passing the gaseous fluid through the drum of the meter, and then only in a forward direction. The dial on the right indicates hundreds of feet. When the hand on this dial has completed its circuit, making one thousand feet, the hand on the middle dial moves one figure, and indicates one thousand feet, and so with the other, when the hand on the middle dial has performed its round, thousand feet of gas has passed, and the dial on the left hand moves one figure, and so registering up to one hundred thousand feet, when it begins anew at 0. All this movement is beyond the control of the consumer or the gas company, hence there can only be a mistake in reading off the meter, and much as this instrument is abused it is a faithful servant, of the condition which exists there. Were incomes taxed in the United States, they would be found to be much more evenly distributed, and few or none would reach the highest points named in the English schedule.

We cannot let the present opportunity pass, without noticing the change which has taken place in the long established firm of NEWTON BROTHERS. Gen. EDWARD F. NEWTON, retires from the firm, with we trust, enough of this world's goods to carry him through his remaining years, many of which, we hope, he may be spared to enjoy. The new firm is WILLIAM NEWTON & CO., Mr. THOMAS P. NEWTON having just completed his majority is admitted a partner, and as years roll on we feel confident he will be found to possess those qualifications which have caused the late firm to be so generally respected.

The gas meter, whose correctness we are so prone to doubt, has generally three dials enclosed with glass, each dial having one hand moved by machinery. The hands cannot be moved backwards or forwards except by passing the gaseous fluid through the drum of the meter, and then only in a forward direction. The dial on the right indicates hundreds of feet. When the hand on this dial has completed its circuit, making one thousand feet, the hand on the middle dial moves one figure, and indicates one thousand feet, and so with the other, when the hand on the middle dial has performed its round, thousand feet of gas has passed, and the dial on the left hand moves one figure, and so registering up to one hundred thousand feet, when it begins anew at 0. All this movement is beyond the control of the consumer or the gas company, hence there can only be a mistake in reading off the meter, and much as this instrument is abused it is a faithful servant, of the condition which exists there. Were incomes taxed in the United States, they would be found to be much more evenly distributed, and few or none would reach the highest points named in the English schedule.

We cannot let the present opportunity pass, without noticing the change which has taken place in the long established firm of NEWTON BROTHERS. Gen. EDWARD F. NEWTON, retires from the firm, with we trust, enough of this world's goods to carry him through his remaining years, many of which, we hope, he may be spared to enjoy. The new firm is WILLIAM NEWTON & CO., Mr. THOMAS P. NEWTON having just completed his majority is admitted a partner, and as years roll on we feel confident he will be found to possess those qualifications which have caused the late firm to be so generally respected.

The gas meter, whose correctness we are so prone to doubt, has generally three dials enclosed with glass, each dial having one hand moved by machinery. The hands cannot be moved backwards or forwards except by passing the gaseous fluid through the drum of the meter, and then only in a forward direction. The dial on the right indicates hundreds of feet. When the hand on this dial has completed its circuit, making one thousand feet, the hand on the middle dial moves one figure, and indicates one thousand feet, and so with the other, when the hand on the middle dial has performed its round, thousand feet of gas has passed, and the dial on the left hand moves one figure, and so registering up to one hundred thousand feet, when it begins anew at 0. All this movement is beyond the control of the consumer or the gas company, hence there can only be a mistake in reading off the meter, and much as this instrument is abused it is a faithful servant, of the condition which exists there. Were incomes taxed in the United States, they would be found to be much more evenly distributed, and few or none would reach the highest points named in the English schedule.

We cannot let the present opportunity pass, without noticing the change which has taken place in the long established firm of NEWTON BROTHERS. Gen. EDWARD F. NEWTON, retires from the firm, with we trust, enough of this world's goods to carry him through his remaining years, many of which, we hope, he may be spared to enjoy. The new firm is WILLIAM NEWTON & CO., Mr. THOMAS P. NEWTON having just completed his majority is admitted a partner, and as years roll on we feel confident he will be found to possess those qualifications which have caused the late firm to be so generally respected.

The gas meter, whose correctness we are so prone to doubt, has generally three dials enclosed with glass, each dial having one hand moved by machinery. The hands cannot be moved backwards or forwards except by passing the gaseous fluid through the drum of the meter, and then only in a forward direction. The dial on the right indicates hundreds of feet. When the hand on this dial has completed its circuit, making one thousand feet, the hand on the middle dial moves one figure, and indicates one thousand feet, and so with the other, when the hand on the middle dial has performed its round, thousand feet of gas has passed, and the dial on the left hand moves one figure, and so registering up to one hundred thousand feet, when it begins anew at 0. All this movement is beyond the control of the consumer or the gas company, hence there can only be a mistake in reading off the meter, and much as this instrument is abused it is a faithful servant, of the condition which exists there. Were incomes taxed in the United States, they would be found to be much more evenly distributed, and few or none would reach the highest points named in the English schedule.

We cannot let the present opportunity pass, without noticing the change which has taken place in the long established firm of NEWTON BROTHERS. Gen. EDWARD F. NEWTON, retires from the firm, with we trust, enough of this world's goods to carry him through his remaining years, many of which, we hope, he may be spared to enjoy. The new firm is WILLIAM NEWTON & CO., Mr. THOMAS P. NEWTON having just completed his majority is admitted a partner, and as years roll on we feel confident he will be found to possess those qualifications which have caused the late firm to be so generally respected.

The gas meter, whose correctness we are so prone to doubt, has generally three dials enclosed with glass, each dial having one hand moved by machinery. The hands cannot be moved backwards or forwards except by passing the gaseous fluid through the drum of the meter, and then only in a forward direction. The dial on the right indicates hundreds of feet. When the hand on this dial has completed its circuit, making one thousand feet, the hand on the middle dial moves one figure, and indicates one thousand feet, and so with the other, when the hand on the middle dial has performed its round, thousand feet of gas has passed, and the dial on the left hand moves one figure, and so registering up to one hundred thousand feet, when it begins anew at 0. All this movement is beyond the control of the consumer or the gas company, hence there can only be a mistake in reading off the meter, and much as this instrument is abused it is a faithful servant, of the condition which exists there. Were incomes taxed in the United States, they would be found to be much more evenly distributed, and few or none would reach the highest points named in the English schedule.

We cannot let the present opportunity pass, without noticing the change which has taken place in the long established firm of NEWTON BROTHERS. Gen. EDWARD F. NEWTON, retires from the firm, with we trust, enough of this world's goods to carry him through his remaining years, many of which, we hope, he may be spared to enjoy. The new firm is WILLIAM NEWTON & CO., Mr. THOMAS P. NEWTON having just completed his majority is admitted a partner, and as years roll on we feel confident he will be found to possess those qualifications which have caused the late firm to be so generally respected.

The gas meter, whose correctness we are so prone to doubt, has generally three dials enclosed with glass, each dial having one hand moved by machinery. The hands cannot be moved backwards or forwards except by passing the gaseous fluid through the drum of the meter, and then only in a forward direction. The dial on the right indicates hundreds of feet. When the hand on this dial has completed its circuit, making one thousand feet, the hand on the middle dial moves one figure, and indicates one thousand feet, and so with the other, when the hand on the middle dial has performed its round, thousand feet of gas has passed, and the dial on the left hand moves one figure

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, ESTABLISHED BY
SPECIAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE
SICK AND DISTRESSED, AFFILIATED WITH VIRTUE AND REFORM.

The members of this well-known Institution, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of sexual diseases, for the year ending January 1st, 1858, express the highest satisfaction with the method which has been adopted. The Committee on Consulting Physicians, in their Report, state: "Recent weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Masturbation, or Soft-Schism, &c., and other consequences of the same, are now easily and satisfactorily removed, and the author is authorized by other, with a description of their condition (age, sex, &c.), to furnish the medicine free of charge."

State of the new remedies and methods of treatment now serving the last year, are given in detail.

As the members of this Association, & a number of Seminaries, the Vicars of Clerks, & a number of Schools, and other religious and moral agents, in the Committee on Consulting Physicians, in their Report, state: "Free of charge" is a sufficient sum of rebs stamps for postage. One hundred dollars, on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, will be sent to the Association, for general distribution, and will be sent to the attached.

Advisors, for report extraction, Dr. GEORGE R. CAL-

LOW, Consulting Surgeon, Harvard University, No. 2

Brattle Street, Boston, Mass., Pa.

By order of the Directors

ERZA D. HARRIS, President.

April 8, 1858.

George Farnell, Secretary.

PETER COOPER'S

REFINED

SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS

A PRIME ARTICLE.

Very extensively used for

Blanco Mange, Table and Wine Jellies,

and for

Jellifying Preserves.

The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the U. S.

PETER COOPER, 17 Burling Slip, N. Y.

Oct 30-31.

Lumber and Hardware.

WE WOULD invite the attention of those who

intend building or repairing, to our stock of

Lumber and Hardware. Having purchased our

stock of Hardware during the dull times, we are

able to furnish a good assortment, and at reason-

able prices. We are now offering Spruce Framing

Lumber at \$1 per M., and other Lumber at less

prices than last year. Our stock of Shingles is

large, and comprises all the varieties usually found

in this market.

SWINBURNE, PECKHAM & CO.

Sept 4-5.

No 159 Thames street.

NEWPORT'S PROVIDENCE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

ON and after Monday, December

6th, 1858, the steamer PERRY,

Capt. N. Allen, will make only one trip a day,

leaving Newport, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8

o'clock a. m., for Providence,

returning, will leave Providence at 2 o'clock

p. m., for Newport, connecting at Providence with

mail and trains to and from Boston, Worcester, &c.

For 75 cents each way.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Dec 4.

Bay State Line of Steamers.

METROPOLIS, Capt. William Brown, leaves Fall

River for New York on Mondays, Wednesdays and

Fridays, on arrival at Fall River, returning

New York, at 4 P. M., Thursday, Fridays and Sat-

urdays.

Bay State, Capt. Joseph Tuesday, Thursdays and

Fridays.

Both steamers on this route are the largest and most comfortable of any inland steamer on the American waters, and consist of all the varieties usually found

in the route.

Having been built expressly for the route around Point Judith

and Fall River.

Oct 23.

J. B. LANGLEY, JR. & CO.

122 Thames Street,

INVITE THE ATTENTION of purchasers to

their new stock of

KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS.

Among them are new and very desirable pat-

terns of Britannia Tea Pots, Britannia Lamps and

Ladies, Japanned and plain Tin Ware, Wood,

Wool and Enamelled Ware, Water Cooers, Brushes,

Mats &c. &c.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER has fit-

ted up the shop in the rear of

No 9 Cobbleton street for the

purposes of carrying on the

carriage business all

and repaired, and jobbing of all kinds punc-

tually attended to,

J. B. LANGLEY, JR. & CO.

122 Thames street,

opposite Messrs. Finch & Engs.

IRON, Sheet Iron, Japanned, Britannia, Eng-

lished Iron, Ware, Glass, Wooden and Willow

Ware, Pumps, &c., &c., constantly on hand and

made to order, by

J. B. LANGLEY, JR. & CO.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 10 John Street, without fur-

niture. One or two families can be accom-

modated. Possession given immediately. Apply

Aug 14.

TO THE PREMISES.

THIS OFFICE

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 10 John Street, without fur-

niture. For particulars enquire of F. H.

GURKE on the premises, or at

Oct 9.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 148 Thanes street, containing

five nice rooms, also rooms for storage.

April 10-11.

CHARLES COTTON.

TO LET.

THE CHAMBERS in house No. 60 Thanes

street. For particulars enquire of F. H.

GURKE on the premises, or at

Oct 9.

TO LET.

THE CHAMBERS in house No. 60 Thanes

street. For particulars enquire of F. H.

GURKE on the premises, or at

Oct 9.

TO LET.

THE CHAMBERS in house No. 60 Thanes

street. For particulars enquire of F. H.

GURKE on the premises, or at

Oct 9.

TO LET.

THE CHAMBERS in house No. 60 Thanes

street. For particulars enquire of F. H.

GURKE on the premises, or at

Oct 9.

TO LET.

THE CHAMBERS in house No. 60 Thanes

street. For particulars enquire of F. H.

GURKE on the premises, or at

Oct 9.

TO LET.

THE CHAMBERS in house No. 60 Thanes

street. For particulars enquire of F. H.

GURKE on the premises, or at

Oct 9.

TO LET.

THE CHAMBERS in house No. 60 Thanes

street. For particulars enquire of F. H.

GURKE on the premises, or at

Oct 9.

TO LET.

THE CHAMBERS in house No. 60 Thanes

street. For particulars enquire of F. H.

GURKE on the premises, or at

Oct 9.

TO LET.

THE CHAMBERS in house No. 60 Thanes

street. For particulars enquire of F. H.

GURKE on the premises, or at

Oct 9.

TO LET.

THE CHAMBERS in house No. 60 Thanes

street. For particulars enquire of F. H.

GURKE on the premises, or at

Oct 9.

TO LET.

THE CHAMBERS in house No. 60 Thanes

street. For particulars enquire of F. H.

GURKE on the premises, or at

Oct 9.

TO LET.

THE CHAMBERS in house No. 60 Thanes

street. For particulars enquire of F. H.

GURKE on the premises, or at

Oct 9.

TO LET.

THE CHAMBERS in house No. 60 Thanes

street. For particulars enquire of F. H.

GURKE on the premises, or at

Oct 9.

TO LET.

THE CHAMBERS in house No. 60 Thanes

street. For particulars enquire of F. H.

GURKE on the premises, or at

Oct 9.

TO LET.

THE CHAMBERS in house No. 60 Thanes

street. For particulars enquire of F. H.